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LETTER DATED 5 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOTSWANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Press Release issued by the Government of Botswana on the liberation of Kuwait and the cessation of hostilities in the Gulf.

I should be most grateful if the Press Release could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Legwaila J. M. J. LEGWAILA
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

READEX FICHE

Annex

Press statement issued by the Department of External Affairs of Botswana on 4 March 1991 in Gaborone

The Government of Botswana welcomes the liberation of Kuwait and shares in the happiness of its people as they celebrate the restoration of their country's sovereignty and freedom.

Botswana also welcomes the outcome of the meeting of the military commanders representing the allied forces and the Iraqi forces aimed at establishing the modalities for a permanent cease-fire so that the arduous task of building a durable peace in the Gulf area can begin in earnest.

Botswana urges all parties to the Gulf conflict and the international community as a whole to renew their efforts to address the broader problems of the Middle East, including, in particular, the Palestinian problem. A comprehensive process of reconciliation among the countries and peoples of the Middle East must begin if that vital area of the world is to be rid of the cycle of violence that has wreaked so much destruction and inflicted so much pain and sorrow on its peoples over the years.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 24 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 21 February 1991 from the Representatives of France and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of our Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint statement issued at the end of the talks held at Hanoi on 1 to 2 February 1991 between Mr. Ali Alatas and Mrs. Edwige Avice, Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, and Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam (see annex).

We would be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 24 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador,
Chargé d'affaires
Deputy Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

Annex

Joint statement issued at the end of the talks held at Hanoi on 1 and 2 February 1991 between the two Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the Vietnamese leaders

The two Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, Mr. Ali Alatas and Mrs. Edwige Avice, accompanied by Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, held talks with Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, at Hanoi on 1 and 2 February 1991. They were also received by Mr. Vo Chi Cong, Chairman of the Council of State and by Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Viet Nam.

During these meetings, extensive discussions were held on the draft plan for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict. The Vietnamese side reiterated its acceptance of the framework document of the permanent members of the Security Council of 28 August 1990 as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict. All sides agreed that there must be full respect for the sovereignty of the Cambodian nation.

The two Co-Presidents and the Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations presented comments and provided explanations on the draft agreements of 26 November 1990. The Vietnamese side welcomed the results of the meeting between the 12 members of the Supreme National Council and the two Co-Presidents and the Representative of the Secretary-General in Paris from 21 to 23 December 1990. The Vietnamese side expressed its appreciation for explanations provided by the two Co-Presidents and the Representative of the Secretary-General and reaffirmed their willingness to support the efforts of the two Co-Presidents to resolve the remaining issues. Towards this end, it was agreed that it may be useful for the two Co-Presidents to hold another meeting with the members of the Supreme National Council to pave the way for the reconvening of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Paris Conference. In order to enable the Paris Conference to be reconvened in an atmosphere propitious to national reconciliation, it is essential for all parties to the conflict to exercise genuine restraint.

The two Co-Presidents and the Vietnamese side agreed on the urgency of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict. They will spare no effort towards this end.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 29, 33, 35 and 37 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué issued by the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 1 October 1990.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 33, 35 and 37 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 12 Rabi' I A.H. 1411 (1 October 1990)

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held their annual coordinating meeting on 1 October 1990 at United Nations Headquarters in New York under the chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, representing the President of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. The meeting listened with feelings of profound respect and esteem to the important opening address delivered by His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait and President of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, concerning the questions preoccupying the Islamic nation, and particularly the grave situation resulting from the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.

3. The meeting adopted the proposed agenda.

4. The reports of the Secretary-General concerning the matters included on the agenda were submitted to the meeting, as were the reports prepared by the OIC Committees on Palestine, Afghanistan, Namibia and South Africa.

5. The meeting expressed its appreciation for the Secretary-General's report on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and its consequences for regional security, peace and stability. The meeting strongly condemned Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait and deemed Iraq's annexation of Kuwait to be null and void. The meeting expressed its full support and appreciation for the endeavours that were being made by the United Nations, and particularly by the Security Council. It emphasized the member States' determination to seek the full implementation of all the Security Council resolutions concerning the Iraq-Kuwait crisis. The meeting also emphasized the provisions contained in the communiqué issued by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, and urged Iraq to comply with the provisions of that communiqué and the relevant Security Council resolutions. The meeting called upon Iraq to withdraw its forces fully and immediately from Kuwait and to refrain from the use or threatened use of force against other Islamic States.

The meeting expressed its full support for, and solidarity with, the Amir, Government and people of the State of Kuwait and affirmed its determination to seek the restoration of the authority of the legitimate Government in Kuwait, headed by His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait and President of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference.

The meeting called upon Iraq to immediately cease the campaign of ill-treatment that it was pursuing in the occupied territory of Kuwait, to promptly release the nationals and hostages of third countries whom it was holding, and to facilitate their return to their countries in safety and dignity. The meeting also called upon Iraq to fulfil its international obligations, to respect the immunity of diplomatic and consular premises and to afford protection to all diplomatic and consular staff in Kuwait.

The meeting confirmed the urgent need to provide humanitarian assistance for refugees from Iraq and Kuwait and invited the international community in general, and the member States in particular, to intensify their endeavours in this regard. The meeting also called upon the donor countries and international financial institutions to assist the States that had suffered severe detriment as a result of the Gulf crisis.

The meeting affirmed its full support for, and solidarity with, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other member States in the region in their individual and joint endeavours to protect their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the use or threatened use of force by Iraq or any other party.

6. The meeting discussed the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and adopted the report of the six-member Committee on Palestine. The meeting reaffirmed its support for, and total solidarity with, the struggle of the valiant Palestinian people and its glorious intifadah. The meeting called upon the member States to continue providing the Palestinian people with various forms of material and moral support and assistance in order to alleviate its sufferings, mitigate the tragic circumstances in which it was living and strengthen its heroic steadfastness in the face of the tyrannical Israeli occupation forces.

The meeting urged the international community and the States concerned to prevent the enforced mass emigration of Soviet and other Jews to occupied Palestine, since that would be incompatible with international law and conventions and would pose a threat to peace and security in the region.

The meeting called for the early convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the dispute, on a footing of equality, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the region which would ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Palestinian territory, including Holy Jerusalem, the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, and enable the Palestinian people to exercise its right of return, its right to self-determination and its right to establish its independent Palestinian State on its national soil, with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.

The meeting stressed the need for the Islamic Group to pursue its endeavours in the General Assembly of the United Nations, and also in the Security Council, with a view to the adoption of a resolution placing the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including Holy Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations and

ensuring international protection for the civilian population in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The meeting expressed its gratitude and appreciation for the positive and fruitful positions adopted by all States and international organizations, including the United Nations, as well as the European Community, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the Holy See and other peace-loving forces throughout the world, which were supporting the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

7. The meeting adopted the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Afghanistan, as well as the draft resolution submitted by Pakistan for adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-fifth session, and urged the member States to coordinate their endeavours with a view to mobilizing international support for the just cause of the Afghan people. The meeting also expressed its hope that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

8. The meeting adopted the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Namibia and South Africa, reaffirmed the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference in that connection, and renewed its full support for the people of South Africa in its heroic struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid.

9. The meeting discussed the critical economic situation in Africa and urged the member States to coordinate their endeavours with a view to the mobilization of further international support to deal with that situation and to secure the adoption of the appropriate resolutions by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

10. The meeting reaffirmed the provisions of resolution 21/19-S, which was adopted at the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and called for a peaceful settlement of the dispute concerning Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

The meeting called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to their peace-time positions.

The meeting expressed its concern at the situation in Kashmir and affirmed its readiness to send a mission, by way of good offices on the part of the President of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, with a view to defusing tension between the two countries and promoting a peaceful settlement.

11. The meeting called upon the member States to concert their endeavours during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to endeavour to secure the adoption of appropriate resolutions on all the questions of concern to it, particularly those relating to peace, security, progress and development in the Islamic world.